

VOLUME 4.

NUMBER 1

THE ANCIENT FAMILY CLOCK.  
BY MRS. [illegible]

But where is she who sat  
 Near in her elbow chair  
 Teaching with patient care  
 Life's young beginner, on thy dial-plate  
 To count the winged minutes, sweet and dim,  
 And mark each hour with deeds of love?  
 Lo, she hath braved her league with Time, and found the  
 bliss above.

The weathered eyes would flare,  
The deep drawn raptures trace  
Of young patriots,  
Were it perch'd by thee  
The musk-lips that faint cry,  
Which from a bright-haired girl of dance and song,  
The abd. men of '84, of an adoring throng,  
Did make a mother, with her queenly eyes  
Of love, and truth, and awe.

heard and of the death of H. H.  
 Channing in a letter to the Rev. Mr. H.  
 When I came to the door of the  
 the master of the mansion home  
 To that last hour, the narrow and low,  
 From whence is no return  
 my law the narrow and low, the narrow and low,  
 the narrow and low, the narrow and low,

[illegible]

...order has been naturally much  
...the... of the...  
...works survive the... of pride and praise,  
...revolution, while the... of a patient  
...a powerless present... to the work-  
...on direct transport with the... while he  
...brought the struggle to Ethiopia...  
...make peace with Ham, with rules above  
...form.

ing sign was observable over the store, having the representation of a horseback, and the horse about to fall; and over the picture was the inscription—"Help, Gentlemen, I'm falling."

Some idea of the atrocities that were perpetrated in this city, may be formed from the following almost incredible story, told by a writer in the Philadelphia Enquirer, who says that he got it from the highest authority :—

A few years since, a celebrated sausage-maker was in the habit of entrapping young negroes, murdering them, with the

made the astonishing changes which have  
 made within a few years, the constant ex-  
 of the highest mental and moral qualities  
 required of the governor. He has had  
 under the combined power of the mur-  
 robbers and gamblers, who were at one  
 powerful in Havana, at the imminent  
 death from the dagger of the assassin,  
 grace by the mother.

mer days, a creole nobleman consid-  
evil disposed, a few ounces properly  
could enable him to a successful career  
with impunity. One of the precious  
was indebted \$7,000 to a tradesman,  
would not pay; and neither by sup-  
ber by law, could the latter obtain a  
This was

he might call upon him.' General  
 immediately despatched a file of soldiers,  
 refractory debtor brought by force,  
 saying, the governor said—'Do you  
 desman \$7000?  
 a—I believe I owe him something.  
 my private business, general, and  
 thing to do with it.

—Say no more, Sir! The cause  
Following Friday, the tradesman at-  
tention by the government's order, and  
in that the debt was still unpaid,  
sent a file of soldiers again for the  
and on the latter refusing to com-  
pliance, he despatched twenty men

murderer, and under the protection of the ex-ecutive marquis de C— was, in confidential matters, a trivial off-ice. The govern-ment's eye upon him—and by the marquis, he was condemned to chains, before his master's intended as a practical warn-

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I was informed that several years ago, a *favourite negro* belonging to the same marquis, — once saved from the garotte, which he richly deserved, in the following manner. The marquis was bribed, the night before the execution was to take place, to change him for another slave about the same height and figure, for another had arrived from Africa.

**SHORT TALE.**—On Johns River, in the State of Burk, there lived a worthy old gentleman by the name of Corpeniog. He was well at ease in the point of worldly substance, and was known far and near for his charitable hospitality. There happened in his

Mr. Corgenien began to let his corn  
money could not buy it—to those who  
he would say "you can get some-  
reserve life for your money; there  
who have no money, and being with-  
they must perish unless they

was now generally adopted, much good would be effected with the actually contributed by us of the South. However, like all general rules, will work wrong, and it did with our better deserves that name than who have gained it, by the numbers slaughtered of the human family.)—

Those who  
wheat and  
The wheat  
be put into  
abundant.  
more wheat  
corn. Ever  
religious div

With his hand still on the bag, amid mental agony: at length, he emptied the bag, poured out the oats and peas to the deperted one in Providence in peace, but he was satisfied in vain: old Mr. Man was indeed in a state of

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

cess were drawn from a leaf if it cracked  
le kernels; and the catnabs, a single mode  
atination by the fall of liquor:—how court-  
s was conducted in the days of chivalry is  
own to every body, as wearing the sleeve of  
lady, leading her horse by the bridle.

rooms; and the feet of their mistress in sent  
as to see the fingers represented in them. name  
also exhibit their passions publicly. "Old  
a lock of hair, plaited and tied with rib- little  
and hanging at the ear, was fashionable plume  
age of Shakspeare, and afterwards that of the  
1. and many of his courtiers wore them. a high  
lock was worn on the left side of the some

were worn, lovers dropped their  
 into the bosom pocket, it was a token  
 of affection. Willow garlands were worn  
 disappointed in love, supposed from  
 promoting chastity or the famous pas-  
 sals. The liberties allowed to  
 even to intimate acquaintances, in  
 Elizabeth and James

...brought on that kind of  
called the Ohio fever.  
...of that fever are prevalent  
at the present time, and some have  
are very by it. Too it seems to us  
...son has been or is now being given  
are willing to receive it. Let  
Far West who are sure of better

corn falls short. What else? came exhausted, the house of  
take the precaution to sow more front there of,  
less corn have done well. dows with co  
in those sections where it could bernilla. Af  
earth in good season has been panes of glass  
the language of this is—Sow out in a fury  
every year and pay less attention to assault. to  
summer should make it a point of

What does  
good—what is the instruction  
you should depend more on  
make your pork. Apples are  
does this teach? Why that  
have a good orchard for the  
for the purpose of growing  
le, and man.

Number of hauls	<i>S. marmoratus</i> (%)	<i>S. lineatus</i> (%)
1	10	10
2	40	20
3	80	40
4	95	60
5	95	40
6	95	50
7	95	50
8	95	40
9	95	50
10	95	50

"Uncle Sam," "Diogenes of old was called the 'Cynic,' or the 'Dog;'" and Diogenes, "The Lightning Rod;" and among the Indian tribes we find scores of names, which, if they would be termed nicknames. Such as "Red Jacket," "Knife Chief," "The Crow's Feather," &c. &c., which are derived from

Dwight," &c. No personage of the pre-  
sented is more universally known by a nick-  
name than General Jackson by the epithet,  
"Old Hickory." This name, signifying but  
itself, but intended as a sportive com-  
pliment, originally, has, on account of the same  
hero to whom it is applied, acquired  
honorable signification. There are  
persons whose names are so associated

brought up yesterday afternoon by Clapp, on a charge of embezzling goods, at different times, to an amount, from the store of his employer. Goods were found in his possession, and having taken goods and cash to the amount \$100. He has stated himself in a room-mate and intimate friend of

was \$5 per week, in addition to  
er had been in the habit of mak-  
es to him; but during the last  
written to him that he should af-  
pecuniary aid, as he was satisfi-  
would save him from destruc-  
te destitution of the means of in-  
tentions and dissipated practices,  
itted for want of

all the patience of his earnings  
; she accordingly repaired to  
city, and taking her stand in  
commenced destroying the win-  
derable activity with her um-  
she had demolished several  
keeper of the house came  
and demanded the cause of the

...The last case is that of  
the bit of the end of a...

100



ju  
"Why am I not a rich man?" said a very  
ent person to us while looking at a splen-  
dide which rattled down Broadway.—  
the equipage of man of wealth—a man  
terday, a *parvenu* in the more fashiona-  
arse, who made fortune suddenly by buy-  
ins and selling them out in lots, and who  
determined by the splendor of his house,  
magnificence of his entertainments, the  
ess and variety of his liversies, his low  
and consequential air, to show that he did  
belong to the quiet families of some hun-  
dreds of distinction and wealth, who never  
ind by ostentation, or exhibit a heraldry to  
ich they are not entitled. We gazed at sev-  
al of similar growth; the riches which sprung  
over night like Joshua's Gourd—some by  
peculation, others by succession; some by for-  
unate marriages, and some more creditably by  
technical labor and ingenuity. "Why am I not  
rich man?" said my friend "I must purchase  
and some where in the west, or in the moon,—  
no matter where; I must plunge into the current  
of speculation, and swim on to fortune and em-  
inence. I must be rich—every body tries to  
be rich; why shall I not be rich? I am liberal  
in my disposition, hospitable and free. I should  
like to have such a coach and pair—a house of  
corresponding magnificence. I should like to  
throw it open several times yearly, for the gay  
and fashionable throng—I should like you to  
dine twice a week with me, and punish a few  
bottles of old, very old, Madeira. Why am I  
not rich? I deserve to be rich; I must be rich,"  
said he, musing, and at intervals dropping his  
voice, as he slowly withdrew his eyes from the  
cavalcade of coaches and phaetons and whisk-  
ered footmen.  
Hundreds, no doubt, thought as he did; hun-  
reds expressed the same feelings and felt the  
same desires, and all under the delusion that  
money is wealth—that sheer, palpable gold and  
silver constitute riches, and it is under this de-  
lusion that thousands of our citizens are rack-  
ing their brains by night, their thoughts by day,  
tolling and sweating, and managing, and twist-  
ing and turning out of the common, settled or-  
der of things, to get gold and silver, under the  
impression that with their possession they will  
be rich. Statesmen, politicians, nay the govern-  
ment itself, is inoculated with the same man-  
ia, and if all could succeed, we shall be com-  
pelled to blacken our own boots and wait upon  
ourselves at table. The delusion, however,  
consists simply in this—in considering a piece  
of gold the only representative of wealth, and  
disregarding what we in ourselves possess,  
which is an equivalent to wealth. We are for  
the most part rich without exactly knowing it.  
The anvil of the blacksmith is to him, with his  
handicraft, a valuable weighty lump of gold—  
he lives by it, and to his mind, habits and wish-  
es, as well as he lives who pays out his eagles  
and half eagles in the market. So with the  
painter—so with the professional man, the sculp-  
ture, the musician, the man of talent, all who  
possess the means of acquiring wealth are ac-  
tually wealthy; for, if temperate and industrious,  
all their faculties are convertible materials into  
wealth—may, are more valuable and durable and  
available, than the mere man of gold and silver.  
Let such a man swim to the shore from his  
shiprecked vessel, with the mechanic and man  
of mind, and see who can succeed in earning  
that morsel of bread necessary to sustain life.  
What does the man of princely income do,  
which gives to him so many supposed advanta-  
ges, and open the door to so much mooted hap-  
piness? He rises late—turns day into night—  
cavels his time away in trifling finikin employ-  
ments—drives his horses and dogs—gives  
grand dinners for ostentation, and large parties  
of fashion, and is at best a poor, discontented,  
dyspeptic patrician, respected only for his gold  
and silver and of no possible use to the commu-  
nity. Take the man of moderate means, and  
he employs life as life ought to be employed—  
a mixture of employment and recreation of ra-  
tional pleasure and discreet hospitality; go  
down to what is called the poorer classes, but  
which we call the substantially rich—the hardy  
mechanic, and see how he enjoys life.  
Rising with the sun, his labor does not cease  
until the sun sinks into the west. He returns  
to his little family and snug tenement at night,  
and finds an ample board spread by a frugal  
wife, the smoking steak, the good cup of coffee,  
the white bread and butter, and an appetite  
sharpened by labor. His repast over, he takes  
his chubby boy on his knee, pinches his dirty,  
rosy cheeks, and runs his fingers through his  
matted hair—talks with his wife on household  
affairs, reads the papers, or converses with his  
neighbor on the best means of saving the com-  
monwealth, and when the hour of rest arrives,  
he stretches himself on his hard, but healthily  
bed, and soon his senses are steeped into for-  
getfulness, and his sleep is sweet and sound, un-  
til the shrill clariion of the cock awakes him on  
the morrow to renewed labor.  
But then he has no coach. Has he not? He  
has only to go into the street and hold up his  
finger, and a splendid omnibus and four elegant  
horses drives up to the sidewalk and he jumps  
in—it is his coach while he occupies it, and he  
leaves it when and where he pleases. Can the  
man of gold and silver do more? It is all an  
error, a misconception, a delusion. We are all  
rich when we possess within ourselves the  
means of acquiring wealth. We have no poor  
except the idler and the drunkard.—Noah.

**Curious Incident.**—A French paper gives  
an account of a curious affair, which occurred  
lately in the vicinity of Paris. An old retired  
officer, was attacked with a disease resembling  
lethargy—and soon, apparently, shuffled off his  
mortal coil. His friends were properly affect-  
ed by his death, and made the usual prepara-  
tions for his interment. A company of the na-

tional guard, was also ordered out for the pur-  
pose of rendering to the deceased the military  
honors due to his rank. The body was con-  
veyed to the church where religious services  
were performed—and then to the cemetery,  
where the coffin was deposited in the tomb—  
and the National Guard discharged three vol-  
lies over the bier of the veteran. The explo-  
sion aroused him from his lethargy—and  
being aware of his confined or rather awkward  
situation, he uttered loud cries, to the great  
consternation of his friends, and the National  
Guard. He was, however, soon extricated  
from his unenviable situation and conveyed  
back to his own house, in tolerable good health  
after his nap.

**New Coin.**—The bungling copper coin of  
this country has always been a nuisance. We  
are glad to learn by the Globe, that it is con-  
templated by the Government to issue three new  
coins to take the place of the one cent piece.—  
They are to be made of a mixture of silver and  
copper; the half cent will be the size of a five  
cent piece, the cent the size of a ten cent piece,  
and the two and a half cent the size of a quar-  
ter dollar.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.	
Paris, October 25, 1836.	
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.	
FOR PRESIDENT	
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York.	
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.	
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.	
For Electors.	
Oxford	JOSEPH TORIN.
York	SHELDON HOBBS.
Lincoln	BENJAMIN BURGESS.
Kennecook	RUEL WILLIAMS.
Walden	SAMUEL S. HEACAN.
Somers	JOHN HAMLET.
Washington	SHEPHERD CAREY.
Cumberland	JONATHAN SMITH.
Pennsboro	WILLIAM THOMPSON.
Hancock	JOHN H. JARVIS.

The federal papers in this State, after a good deal  
of kicking and cuffing, are fairly harnessed to Gen. Har-  
rison's coach, and are attempting to drag him up hill.—  
Webster will find a sufficient employment for the whip  
that was recently presented to him if he should attempt  
to start such a team with such a load. Some resisted  
putting on the harness until the last, and now draw very  
unwillingly. They appear to have indulged in the  
hope that something might turn up which would save  
them from a task which nearly all seem to consider un-  
pleasant and degrading. They have the sympathy if  
not the support of their readers, for while these papers  
feel themselves bound to their party obligations to yield  
a reluctant support to Gen. Harrison's pretensions, the  
more respectable and intelligent of the party do not hesi-  
tate to avow their opinion of his unfitness for the office  
and the utter hopelessness of all the attempts making to  
defeat Van Buren's election. There are others who pro-  
fess to entertain a hope of defeating an election by the  
people and who will give their votes and support to the  
Harrison ticket, yet acknowledge that they do not con-  
sider him a suitable person for the office, but trust that  
if he could be elected he would get along with the as-  
sistance of his friends. This is the popularity of the op-  
position candidate among his friends. Such is the enthu-  
siasm of his supporters here. If there are any doubtful  
or wavering will they vote for such a man? Will they  
help those who are themselves distrustful of their man  
and doubtful of the wisdom of their course? Such are  
not the principles by which our independent yeomanry  
are guided. They will not exert themselves to bring  
about a change when all the chances are against them.  
To the supporters of the present administration, whose  
principles and measures the prospect is cheering and full of encouragement. They may anti-  
cipate the continued and on ward progress of the cause  
of the people, and the rights of mankind, until aristo-  
cratic combinations and wealthy monopolies shall cease  
to rule and oppress the community.

The intelligence of the elections that have recently  
been held or are now going on are of the most cheering  
character to the friends of democracy, and are daily in-  
creasing the electioneering boasts and calumnies of the  
federal press. Pennsylvania remains true to the good  
old cause and is triumphing over all the obstacles inter-  
posed either by the opposition or the treachery of pre-  
tended friends. In New Jersey, Mississippi, and Ala-  
bama, the returns are highly favorable and all confirm  
our hopes and expectations of a great democratic triumph  
at the elections in November.

The civil and military character of Gen. Harrison ap-  
pears to be so well understood by the opposition, that  
they will support him here, with reluctance if at all,  
therefore we need not trouble ourselves with any re-  
marks about him, through fears lest they should be re-  
sented into his support. If he cannot command the ap-  
probation of his friends, he will hardly win those in his  
favor who oppose him from principle, and who could not  
consistently give him their votes even if he were as great  
a hero and eminent a civilian as his most ardent admirers  
wish him to be. We look upon the struggle of the op-  
position to be one of desperation. Their leaders would  
undoubtedly prefer Webster or Clay but, they cannot  
drive their followers to their support. They have there-  
fore taken up Gen. Harrison as a man less known, and  
therefore likely to be less obnoxious. We presume there  
would be no difference in the principles and measures  
of an administration conducted by Gen. Harrison, or  
Webster, or Clay. No one questions the talents or ca-  
pacity of the two latter gentlemen, but their principles  
are too obnoxious for them to gain the undivided support  
even of the opposition. How can they expect to succeed  
with the same principles united to far inferior qualifica-  
tions? They will succeed in being defeated.

**Better and better from  
PENNSYLVANIA!**  
The returns from Pennsylvania come in  
stronger and stronger for the democratic party.  
The federalists are not only rowed up Salt River,  
but fairly "exhumed," "metastatically ram-  
squashed." The Boston Post says—"Out of  
the eighteen Congressional Districts heard from,  
the democrats have chosen THIRTEEN, and  
the poor whiggies only five—in the 10th Dis-  
trict, now represented by Clark, whig, the op-  
position candidate has been tipped over, and  
Riley, a sound Democrat, elected. In the 12th  
now represented by Chambers, whig, Sheffield,  
democrat, has succeeded. The whigs have

tried to hold on to the 3d District, but Harper,  
democrat, is chosen by nearly 100 majority.—  
The election of Muhlenberg in the 9th is a great  
triumph—the whigs exerted all their power here,  
and even run a Van Buren man, a member of  
the Baltimore Convention—but it was no go—  
they were dished completely."

From the Pennsylvania of Saturday.  
**STILL VICTORIOUS!**  
"Our banner streams in light!"  
"The news of victory after victory comes in  
upon us from every part of the state in an un-  
broken current. Never was there a series of  
more continued success. The enemy do not  
find a 'straw' to grasp at as they are buried under  
the wave of popular indignation, and their  
'organs' stand silent with dismay and astonish-  
ment."

The result will be very nearly as follows:—  
In the state House of Representatives the friends  
of Van Buren and Democracy will have about  
75 out of the 100 members. They will have all  
the new Senators, and 20 of the 28 members of  
Congress, making a gain of 3. This, we take  
it, is a pretty fair business in the wholesale way,  
especially for Van Bureanites, who have so often,  
according to the whig accounts, been dead and  
buried. There is some little vitality yet, al-  
though we are somewhat "fatigued with victory."

Dchester County shows between 500 and 600  
democratic gain since last year. York County  
has gone right by about 1000 majority. In  
Bedford the entire democratic ticket has suc-  
ceeded, with the exception of the County Com-  
missioner. In Mifflin the democratic majority is  
275 larger than ever before given. West-  
moreland 1600 dem. majority will give 3000  
for Van Buren. Perry and Lycoming Coun-  
ties both democratic to the back bone. Hun-  
tington, do.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.	
	Dem. Fed.
1st District, Paynter.	
2d "	Sergeant and Toland,
3d "	Harper,
4th "	Darlington, Potts, Da- vies.
5th "	Fry,
6th "	Morris,
7th "	Wagner,
8th "	Hubley,
9th "	Muhlenberg,
10th "	Reiley,
11th "	Logan,
12th "	Shaffer,
13th "	McLure,
15th "	Potter,
16th "	Hammond,
18th "	Mann,

New Jersey.—There is a tie in The Coun-  
cil, and a democratic majority of 12 in the  
House.

**ELECTION RETURNS.**  
PENNSYLVANIA continues to come in  
well—we shall soon be able to give complete re-  
turns—the state is as sure for Van Buren as  
any other in the Union.

**NEW JERSEY.**—The Trenton State Ga-  
zette of Friday puts down the Assembly man  
from Cape May as a democrat. The parties  
will probably stand thus: Council, fed. 7, dem.  
7; Assembly, fed. 18; dem. 32. This will  
give us 14 majority in joint ballot.

P. S. The Express notices a rumor that a  
democratic councilman is elected in Cape May.  
If this is so, we have a majority in the Coun-  
cil. The news, however, comes from a bad  
source.

**GEORGIA ELECTION.**—An extra from  
the Augusta Sentinel, dated Oct. 9, 1836, gives  
returns from thirty-eight counties, which furnish  
the following aggregates:  
Highest State Rights, (fed) 16,430  
Highest Union, (dem.) 15,370

**Delaware.**—The Williamton Watchman of  
Friday says—  
**VAN BUREN AND JOHNSON TRI-  
UMPHANT.**

An election took place in this city on Thurs-  
day last, for members of the City Council, and  
the result is a more decided triumph of the  
friends of the administration, than was ever be-  
fore obtained at a city election.

The Gazette, of Monday the 10th inst. con-  
tained an electioneering letter from New York,  
which said—  
"AS GOES PENNSYLVANIA, SO  
GOES NEW YORK, RELY UPON  
THAT."

Pennsylvania has gone for Democracy, up  
to the hilt, and the Gazette, honest soul, will  
now, we presume, eat its words, or swear it  
never said so.—Argus.

From the Bangor Republican.  
**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.**

In less than one month the democracy of  
Maine will be called upon for a renewed ex-  
pression of their approbation of the great and  
vitally important principles which have been  
exemplified by the present Administration, and  
to show to the enemies of free governments  
their abhorrence of the debasing doctrines of  
"lordly right and kingly rule." It should be  
remembered by every democrat, that it is not  
enough to know that their star is in the ascen-  
dant, that their cause and principles have tri-  
umphed for the last eight years in the national  
administration—the same cause and principles  
must still be cherished, supported and defended,  
and apathy and inaction will soon lose the van-  
tage ground gained and defended by many a  
hard fought battle. In this contest for prin-  
ciples and time hallowed institutions, every true

friend of our beloved country has an important  
part to act, and should feel his individual respon-  
sibility.

We trust the democracy of this State will  
feel the importance of performing their work  
well in the approaching contest. Feeble ef-  
forts and half exerted energies are not sufficient  
for the occasion; every nerve and sinew should  
be called into exercise to show that our cause  
is worth all that we can do to support it. We  
can carry our Electors by unprecedented ma-  
jorities—we owe it to our candidates, to our-  
selves, and to our friends abroad, to rally in full  
strength—and what support are our principles  
not worth? Defeat we fear not with the ordi-  
nary zeal of our party; but a victory simply is  
not enough—we must not only worst our oppo-  
nents, but drive them with their petticoat  
banner and black cockades into complete con-  
fusion.

The opposition to the Baltimore candidates  
comes from a most unique coalition, the flag-  
ends of the *flag end party*, that was. It is com-  
posed of more dribbles of used up factions, than  
there are quills on a porcupine's back, with as  
many subdividing interests in view after accom-  
plishing the first great purpose of defeating the  
People's candidates, as there are leaders to the  
fragment party. No wonder that the Electors  
supported by such a party should be left un-  
pledged, for it would be impossible to make up  
a list pledged to any thing but to oppose the  
principles and candidates of the democratic party.  
The avowed object of the opposition is to  
stifle the voice of the people, to prevent the  
people from choosing their next President, as  
was the case when J. Q. Adams was smuggled  
into the office against the wishes of the people.  
He was a minority President and received in  
the end of four years, with those who bargained  
and intrigued with him, merited reward, the re-  
ward the people always bestow upon those who  
strike at their right of uncontrolled suffrage. The  
people will not soon forget the lesson derived  
from the bargain made between Adams and  
Clay, and the attending occurrences. To carry  
a Presidential election to the House of Rep-  
resentatives, is virtually to take the election  
from those to whom it belongs. The opposi-  
tion no more expect to elect Harrison, than  
White or Webster; but they derive some com-  
fort from a faint hope indulged that they can  
prevent Van Buren's election and take from the  
people the right of making their own President.  
The plan will be defeated by those who under-  
stand its injustice, and have the power and will  
to baffle the designs of those who conceived  
it.

Mr. Madison.—We have just seen the Whigs  
of Boston in a body, (except Mr. Webster,—  
who staid away) eulogize Madison, and heap  
honors on his blessed memory. What did these  
same men say of James Madison when he was  
President of the United States? Listen to one  
of the Boston-Federal papers, as a sample of  
volumens of the same sort of abuse.

[From the Boston Gazette of Sept. 15, 1814.]  
"To James Madison: Covered with disgrace  
and surrounded by despair, you have now no  
where to look for help, but praying to the Al-  
mighty to work a miracle in your favor. You  
must be worse than a maniac to suppose that  
any exertion of yours or your pretended friends  
can save you or your country from ruin. A  
living monument of disgrace, what then remains  
for you to do? Resign your office as soon as  
Congress meets, and retire into private life, and  
no more expose your ineptitude to the world  
or your miserable politics for your country's  
ruin."

Two years after this, the illustrious Madison  
retired to private life, at the end of his second  
Presidential term. He remained there, till the  
day of his death, nothing changed, and uphold-  
ing to the last the principles and measures of  
his Administration. He has died, and we have  
seen his Boston enemies in 1814, now paying  
honors to his memory, as one of the great fathers  
and saviors of the very country they said his  
ineptitude and miserable politics were going to  
ruin.—Boston Adv.

**Federal Consistency.** It has been the cry  
of the federal party, ever since Gen. Jackson  
has been in office, that "proscription" was ex-  
ercised by the administration, because friends,  
instead of opponents were preferred for office—  
and nobody has been louder in their complaints  
than the friends of Gov. Everett. Now to show  
the consistency of these folks read the following  
from the Boston Daily Advertiser, Gov. Ever-  
ett's official organ:

"We of course do not mean to express an  
opinion that Gov. Everett would, in any ordi-  
nary political appointment, give an office to a  
Van Buren man, to the exclusion of a candi-  
date equally well qualified, belonging to the po-  
litical party by which he is himself supported.  
Nobody can suppose him to be so imperfectly  
acquainted with the duties of his station, as to  
adopt so absurd a course."

Of course it is not expected that Gov. Ever-  
ett would "adopt so absurd a course," as to ap-  
point a "Van Buren man" to any office, and yet  
they have made great complaint because Gen.  
Jackson, would not appoint his opponents, to  
the exclusion of a candidate equally well qual-  
ified belonging to the political party by which  
he is himself supported." Gen. Jackson, they  
said ought not to be the President of a party—  
but of the whole country; but Gov. Everett can  
very consistently be the Governor of a party,  
and according to the Daily Advertiser, it would  
be "absurd" for him to be otherwise.

**N. H. Patriot.**  
One John Burr has been committed to prison at Ma-  
rietta, Ohio, for stealing the cushions of the 2d Presby-  
terian church, at that place, and carrying off the pulpit.

**More Nic Biddling.**—It is stated that Bid-  
dle is buying up the notes of the State Bank  
for the purpose of making runs upon them, com-  
pelling them to press their customers in turn,  
and thereby creating a panic to subvert the  
ends of his party. This statement is confirmed  
by Bicknell's Reporter, a print which has long  
been a supporter of the Bank and Biddle, but  
seems at length inclined to resist his attempt to  
destroy the State Institutions. Bicknell's Re-  
porter states—"It was, sometime since, men-  
tioned to us by a respectable citizen, that the  
Bank was then actually engaged in discounting  
the notes of other Banks, in other words, of  
transacting the business of an exchange broker."  
Bicknell, discrediting this statement at first, sent  
a note of inquiry to Biddle, respecting the truth  
of the report, but received no answer. Silence,  
therefore, seems to be an acknowledgement of  
the fact. The Globe remarks, that there is a  
double motive, for the exercise of this tremen-  
dous power, with which Biddle is armed. His  
political friends consider it a propitious time to  
press the banks and the people in Ohio, by the  
hand of the bank, and so drive the people to  
the polls against the administration, under the  
influence of the artificial panic, contrived by the  
bank. The monied men and speculators, Bid-  
dle's political and commercial retainers, have a  
deep interest in the reduction of the price of  
Western produce, that they may buy it cheap  
under the panic, and sell it dear when it is  
over.

**Surplus Revenue.**—We copy from the  
Eastern Republican, an article upon exceed-  
ingly important question—what shall be done  
with that portion of the surplus revenue, if any,  
that may be deposited with this state? The  
plan of depositing the money with the several  
towns is liable to the objection mentioned by  
the Republican, viz: that it would be difficult  
to enforce its repayment to the state. The ob-  
jection would, however, be in a great measure  
obviated, if the deposit should be made with  
towns as we conceive it might be, on the same  
terms on which it is to be made with the state.  
We do not conceive that the state has any right  
strictly speaking, to expend the deposit, tho'  
it may appropriate the interest that accrues from  
it. The towns should, in like manner, be  
prevented from expending their deposit, and  
we think, that the appropriation of the interest  
should be to the same object throughout the  
state, and regulated by a general law. We are  
not, however, at all tenacious of our first views  
on the subject. It is a subject on which, as the  
Republican justly remarks, there may be much  
difference of opinion honestly entertained, and  
it should be handled, therefore, in a spirit com-  
promise. The cardinal points, however, 1st,  
that the money be not expended—and 2nd, that  
the disposition, whatever it may be, which is  
made of it by the Legislature, be fair, equal,  
without favoritism and without corruption, we  
can never yield.

The plan of the Republican, seems to be,  
for the state to invest the money and divide the  
interest among the several towns. If a plan can  
be devised, by which the state can loan the  
money, without favoritism, and still with a cer-  
tainty of its prompt repayment, will appear  
to us vastly less questionable than at present.

A plan presented by the Argus is to deposit  
the money with the towns on the same terms on  
which it is deposited with the state—the towns  
to make what use of it they see fit, being liable  
of course, for its repayment to the state.

The plan proposed sometime since, by us,  
was to deposit the money with the several  
towns on the same terms with which it is de-  
posited with the state—the towns to be author-  
ized, not to expend but to invest the money,  
and appropriate the interest only, to the purpose  
of the school fund.

To all these plans, and as we believe, to any  
other that can be suggested, there are serious  
objections. The whole thing is objectionable  
from beginning to end. The money, and any  
disposition that can be made of it, is, and must  
be tainted with the original sin of collecting  
it from the people faster than it was wanted,  
and then sending it out as an emissary of cor-  
ruption among the states, because, it could not  
be usefully expended as fast as it accumulated!  
Its best course will be but a choice of evils—  
consent to a lesser (we wish we could say, a  
small) evil for the sake of avoiding a greater  
one.—Arg.

**LOWER CANADA.—THE CRISIS.**

We are in possession of the Quebec papers  
of Saturday, and Montreal of Monday. The  
House of Assembly, after an extended and ex-  
citing debate, has adopted an answer to the  
King's reply to the address of last session, which  
brings the difficulties between the popular and  
conservative benches of the government to a  
crisis. The address does not allow the minis-  
ter's assumption, that their proceedings in the  
last session, arose from misapprehension, but  
persists in all former demands, and in the reso-  
lution to withhold all supplies, and to censure the  
exercise of all legislative functions, until those  
demands are granted. Among these demands  
are some to which the parent government can  
never assent,—at least not until the constitution  
of that government shall have undergone a rad-  
ical change. Of course Lord Gosford has no  
alternative but to dissolve the Parliament.—  
The Quebec Mercury adds of the answer of the  
House:—

A clearly shows that no good can result from  
the authorities in Downing street continuing to  
body words with these agitators; they must  
act vigorously and promptly for greater evils  
will arise from following a system of "insinua-  
tion, parley, and base truce," than from a manly  
resistance to the revolutionary spirit which is,



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